

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR. \$6.00
SIX MONTHS. 3.00
ONE MONTH. .60

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire ten days in advance of the time; and again with a second notice on the day the last copy paid for is sent. This will enable all persons to keep the run of their accounts, and to renew in time not to miss an issue of the paper.

We publish from the New York Tribune an article upon the Union as it was. The writer, evidently, believes no such Union possible, and gives about the best reasons for that opinion that can be conjured up. How is the Union as it was to be restored, is a practical question, we grant, and practice seldom accords with any theory in matters of government. But look at the difficulties here suggested, in the way of restoring the Union as it was. And here let it be premised that a restoration of the Union as it was, does not involve the restoration of all material interests. States and individuals may sustain losses in property that will not be repaired except by time. No one supposes that we can restore the multitude of lives lost in this unhappy contest, or all the property destroyed or lost. Nor do we suppose that ambitious men will have the same chances for offices and honors that they once had. On the contrary, it is highly probable that the present generation of active politicians may be laid on the shelf for all time to come upon a restoration of the Union. Perhaps the writer in the Tribune will be there after left out in the cold, to raminate on the mutability of all human affairs. If the people are true to themselves, they will dispose of all men who have been active in the irrepressible conflict on both sides.

We mean by a restoration of the Union as it was, that the Federal Government and the States shall have the same rights they had before the contest. If the people require the Constitution to be changed, they can do it in the prescribed way, and not allow it to be done by military power. In our judgment, it ought to be changed or explained in many particulars. The instrument has been totally disregarded in thousands of ways, under the plea that in time of war certain provisions of the Constitution are in the way and cannot be observed. In short, it seems to be held that the Constitution and laws may be all set aside in certain cases. If this Union is to be restored, some authoritative explanation on these points ought to be made.

That by the way, however, we have explained, what is not meant by a restoration of the Union as it was, and what is meant.

Now, for the difficulties. The "three hundred thousand persons set free"! Whether they are legally free or not is a question to be settled. They are free *de facto*—free by force. If they are not, then the difficulty does not exist, unless the Tribune & Co. intend to insist on their point by force, in spite of law, in which case they are only rebels, and ought to be dealt with as rebels.

Now, suppose the States restored to the Union, that the rebellion is abandoned, and the States are rejoiced precisely the rights they had before the war. If these American citizens of African descent remain in Louisiana, for example, they will be under State laws and State power, and what is that? We need not confine ourselves to the slave States. In the free States generally, the negro has no rights that the white man is bound to respect. That is the theory and that is the practice. Generally the free States give the negro no political rights, nor any social rights at all. He is not allowed to immigrate to some of these States, or to live in them at all.

We are not bound to foretell what a State will do. It will be at the discretion of the State. If a State passes a law contravening the right of the Federal Government there is a tribunal to decide that point. If the States find slaves gone out of their jurisdiction, that are found elsewhere in the United States, some embarrassing questions may arise in an attempt to reclaim them, under the fugitive slave law literally applied. If the slave escaped from his master the case would be plain under the law; but if the master ran away and left him, the case would be altered. The master may be considered as having abandoned his property.

But here stands the fugitive slave law. That is the second difficulty. It is no more in the way of this writer than it always has been. He and his friends resisted it before the rebellion. They have been for a quarter of a century notorious rebels against a plain provision of the Constitution.

How can the law be executed, is the trouble; but it is not a new question. This writer and his friends have all along determined not to obey this law, if they could help it, and have passed State laws to nullify a clause of the Federal Constitution. An extreme case is supposed, in which the man claiming the slave was a guerrilla seeking to take the lives of soldiers who may happen to be on hand when the slave is arrested. No doubt; hereafter any negro arrested will be the very one that saved soldiers from his master, who was a murderous guerrilla. It will be an easy task to invent such an excuse for a rescue, which would be attempted without an excuse.

The whole amount of the difficulty is, that the Tribune & Co. don't intend to obey a constitutional law. They have always refused to obey it. The difficulty is just this, in plain terms, says the Tribune, We, Us & Co. don't intend to comply with that clause of the Federal Constitution. We have always resisted it by fair means and foul, and we intend to resist it hereafter. Well, if they can't and won't obey the Constitution, why do they ask others to obey it? Why take up arms to compel others to obey what they will not obey themselves?

These men avow boldly that they will not live up to the conditions of the Union, and yet they will spew the last drop of blood to make others live up to it. It is very true that this makes a difficulty. It has always been a difficulty, without excuses that will be made now. The Tribune & Co. will not obey the Constitution and the law made in pursuance of it. Davis & Co. have made a difficulty in the same way.

The press was not yet obeyed by any means enfranchised, but the prevalent spirit of liberty had opened free discussion to the public, and the consequence was an elevation in the tone of the press. Error found its proper combat in that wide arena where truth was allowed to meet it. The most intricate questions of state policy—the profoundest subjects of morals—were discussed in able publications, and by able writers, than when pamphlets were issued from secret presses at the peril of the publisher. The diffusion of information tended directly to elevate all classes, and reacted upon the writers of the day. With the spread of intelligence and that advocacy of mind consequent upon the great revolution which was already beginning to send its flow all over Europe, there arose a demand for information upon every subject in which individuals were interested.

The rights of man, the reciprocal duties of the Government and the citizen, were discussed in that plain and homely style which has contributed more than anything else to make the press what it is now in England—the fourth

son. They will be left out in the cold if the Union is restored as it was. And must we consult these few men, and subject the whole country to their necessities?

What merit entitles a man to dominate over the rest of mankind? We must have eternal war lest a few men may not be great. We must spend blood and treasure to keep them in position. We venture to say there is not a patriot amongst these men who deserves any such thing. Redem the country and they will take care of themselves. As to Andrew Johnson, we don't intend to deprecate his merits; but he was, in 1860, a fierce pro-slavery man, and got along pretty well. For the sake of the Union he can change again. As to these Unionists in the South who have become Abolitionists, the Tribune is vastly mistaken in their numbers. The writer may imagine that Guthrie and Prentiss have suppressed the emancipation sentiment in this State; but all Kentuckians know better than that; and, we presume, the Tribune is no better posted in other States. Slaveholders and rebels are identical, according to the Tribune; but that is a fallacy of which even facts would not cure the Tribune.

Lastly, there are the hopes and expectations of the negroes. They must be consulted in the matter. We presume no one less than the Tribune has a theory and expectations than the Tribune. He has a theory and a sentiment, and if facts do not conform so much the worse for facts. If the Union were restored it would make no great difficulty, if the question were left to the negroes, who have tried the Tribune's freedom. They would prefer what they had to it.

But we now ask the Tribune where he and his friends get the right to change the Union from what it was? Who made them judges in the case? Where do they get the right not to restore the just authority of the Government? If the Government seeks something other than the assertion of its just authority under the Constitution it is in revolution or rebellion itself. It is usurping authority for which it has no warrant. If we were in a war to impose our authority on Cuba we would be doing no worse.

A Free Press.

In the English Parliament, in 1720, the assault upon the freedom of the press, and especially the decision of Lord Mansfield, attracted the attention and aroused the indignation of the greatest minds that England produced. The representatives of the people, true to their duty, in defense of executive power, overruled the decision and repudiated it. The elder Pitt, in the House of Lords, assailed Lord Mansfield for his directions to juries by which the right to try the crime of libel was taken from them. His Lordship made no other defense than leaving a copy of the judgment in the court of King's Bench in the case of publisher Woodfall with the clerk of the House of Lords. Lord Camden denied that the decision was law, and proposed six questions to Mansfield. The latter, in great distress and confusion, declined to "answer interrogatories." This great violation of the Constitution was not allowed to pass without remonstrance in the House of Commons, and Mr. Burke showed in a masterly speech that if the criminality of a libel were properly excluded from a jury, then should the malice in cases of murder, and the felonious intent in charges of stealing, be equally removed from their jurisdiction and confined to the judge.

But while the Bench was subservient, the bar found an able defender of the printers in the celebrated Lord Erskine. Unawed by power, in an elaborate defense of the rights of juries, he made it plain that under Lord Mansfield's instructions in the case of the De St. Arapha the defendant had had, in fact, no trial, having been found guilty without any investigation of his guilt, and without any power left in the jury to take cognizance of his innocence.

In the trial of Stockdale, in 1790, for publishing a defense of Warren Hastings, written by Mr. Logan, Mr. Erskine made a like defense, unequalled in eloquence and unsurpassed in logic. He contended that the defendant was not to be judged by isolated passages, set out and put together in the information, but by the entire context of the publication. The verdict of not guilty was returned, and thus was established the doctrine that full and fair discussion was lawful; that a man was not to be punished for a few unguarded expressions, but was entitled to a fair construction of his general purpose and intent in writing, of which the jury was to decide.

Here the judges were fairly driven from the ground that assumed that the appointees and defendants of executive power were alone to decide a question involving the interests and safety of every individual in the Commonwealth. In summing up the results of this contest, we would not have understood that we condemn the law or its justice. It is only its interpreters we condemn. The law was as plain then as now, and the series of decisions were as plainly violations of it as of the common sense upon which the law is founded. We had as well condemn a stream gushing from a pure fountain in the rocks, that it has been stained and polluted by the channels through which it flowed. The one and the other only need to be strained through sources kindred to those from which they sprung to be undefined as ever.

The victory of the people, thus finally and somewhat ungracefully recognized by the judiciary, only required the action of the legislative branch of the government to give it fullness and effect; and, strange to say, upon the opinions of the Judges being asked upon Mr. Fox's "libel bill," they reiterated the decision, already condemned, that the criminality or innocence of letters or papers published was master of law and not of fact.

In 1792 the libel bill declaratory of the law was passed "to regulate the practice of the courts in the trial of libels, and make it more in conformity with the Constitution," thus the highest branch of the English Government condemned and repudiated a rule by which the freedom of the press was made subject, indirectly, to the censorship of the executive branch of the government.

The press was not yet obeyed by any means enfranchised, but the prevalent spirit of liberty had opened free discussion to the public, and the consequence was an elevation in the tone of the press. Error found its proper combat in that wide arena where truth was allowed to meet it. The most intricate questions of state policy—the profoundest subjects of morals—were discussed in able publications, and by able writers, than when pamphlets were issued from secret presses at the peril of the publisher. The diffusion of information tended directly to elevate all classes, and reacted upon the writers of the day. With the spread of intelligence and that advocacy of mind consequent upon the great revolution which was already beginning to send its flow all over Europe, there arose a demand for information upon every subject in which individuals were interested.

The rights of man, the reciprocal duties of the Government and the citizen, were discussed in that plain and homely style which has contributed more than anything else to make the press what it is now in England—the fourth

son. The following is furnished us for publication in view of the proposed illumination. It was written by one who has seen service, and suggests a much more appropriate bestowal of the funds collected. To the soldiers' families, and to those whose homes have been made desolate by this cruel war, let our charities go forth, and not waste our means in a vain display, unacceptable and unappreciated to the helpless sufferers in our midst:

THE ILLUMINATION.
"Mother! why glow these fires in the street,
And why shine the lamps so gay?
While we lie with freezing hands and feet
And no crust of bread or morsel of meat
Has passed our lips to-day?"

"Those lamps and bon-fires, my freeling child,
Put the rich in a smiling wild,
A battle-field with dead have piled,
While a pittock would save my boy!"

"Mother! why ring those shorts of drums,
While the band plays a merry state?
It's that of the field where your father died,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the hearts of the poor.
As ne'er will these pearls be wild!"

The passage read, and a nation's woe
Is seen to have a heavy angel thrown
Come, doffing three short bonnets,
To the sound of the bugle and the drum.
And sleep in one common grave!"

"Mother! did God make the rich and poor,
As poor as the rich and poor?
Put Lazarus at the gate of your master's door,
To eat the crusts of bread he cast to the poor?"

"Mother! did God give the rich ones hearts
As soft and as kind as thine?
Come, let us to-night wash our joy world
To the hearts and illustrate the

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
OFFICE—
South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1863.

CITY NEWS.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department in the Democrat Office is now ready for all kinds of printing. Bills, Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed at the shortest possible notice, and at prices to suit the times.

WANTED.—A steady negro man, for the balance of the year. Apply at Democrat office.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday, Sept. 23. W. H. Johnston, drunk and disorderly conduct. Examination waived and gave ball in \$200 for six months.

Cora Foster, drunk and disorderly conduct. Own bond in \$100 for sixty days.

Mary Murphy, drunk and disorderly conduct. A brick was used to give the alarm at a door on Eleventh street. She is a woman who lives out (that is, out on the street). Own bond and let run.

Robert Smith, charged with assaulting a young lady. Examination waived and gave ball to answer a misdemeanor.

John Sivers (f. n. c.), drunk and disorderly conduct. He ran through a gentleman's house, through his bed-rooms and locked himself up, and swore that no one could take him. Workhouse for six months.

James Gallagher, charged with stealing work-tools, vests, pants, &c., from some one unknown. Continued until to-morrow.

John Weston and James Wilson, having in their possession burglarious tools. Continued again in consequence of an important witness being absent.

John Brown for the killing of Albert Goldsmith. A long argument was had in the case by Nat. Wolfe for defendant and W. G. Reason for the Commonwealth. Brown was held for manslaughter and in \$1,500 to answer in the Circuit Court. John Brown went his ball.

ARREST OF FOUR LADIES.—Yesterday, as the prisoners that arrived from Frankfort were marching through the city, en route for the river, four ladies appeared at the front windows of a house on one of our principal streets through which the prisoners passed, and waived their handkerchiefs, shouted for Jefferson Davis, and made other demonstrations to encourage them. Colonel Hanson, Provost Marshal, hearing of it, sent a guard to the house and had the ladies brought before him at his office, where he in a very firm but mild manner informed them that they would have to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. They very indignantly refused to do, and the Colonel started them to the military prison under escort of a guard. On the road to the prison the ladies repented, and expressed their willingness to take the oath. They were taken back to the office of Col. Hanson, where the oath was administered to them, when they were discharged. Col. Hanson requests us to say that these manifestations towards rebel prisoners will not be tolerated, and any one attempting it will be arrested and required to take the oath.

FINE TOBACCO.—Six hogsheads of tobacco were sold yesterday, by Messrs. Spratt & Co., for the handsome figures of \$24 50, \$28 00, \$25 50, \$25 00, \$25 75 and \$27 00. They were grown and belonged to Mr. John W. Thomas, of Owen county. This gentleman selected a hogshead from this crop, with which he took the premium for "cutting" at our tobacco fair last May, and sold it at \$40 00 per 100 lbs.—thus making his crop, lugs and all, average him about \$30 00 per 100 lbs. round. If sales like these do not open the eyes of our planting friends in Owen and other regions to the importance of handling their crops with great care, we fear that any lecturing or entreaties upon our part would have little or no avail. Handle your tobacco carefully, and our word for it you will be handsomely rewarded.

POSTAL CURRENCY.—Every denomination of the postal currency is counterfeited, and we understand that there are parties in this city who for over six months have been manufacturing it, and through their agents have succeeded in shoving a large amount upon our citizens. During this time they have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, as no large amount of the counterfeit or any material for manufacturing it could be found. All the currency now in circulation is to be cal'd in and a new kind is to be issued to take its place. We understand that it is now being cancelled at the rate of \$50,000 per day.

FISHING in this vicinity at present is excellent. The frosts that we have had have sufficiently chilled the water, and the game bite freely. Parties are out, who, with minnows, succeed in catching large numbers of bass and salmon. One party, we are informed, caught over one hundred salmon in the neighborhood of the water-works on Saturday last.

GEN. WHITAKER.—On Sunday night a dispatch was received in this city from Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, announcing the fact that he had passed through the battles of Saturday and Sunday unharmed. The same dispatch announced the fact that every member of his staff had been either killed or wounded in those battles.

"A man by the name of James Gallagher was arrested Tuesday for having in his possession two robes de chambre, several vests, and a shovel, belonging to the L. & N. Railroad Company. Any one having lost such articles will call at the police office and identify the articles to-day.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—The play of the "Marble Heart" passed off to the satisfaction of all present. The Raphael of Mr. Conway was the finest piece of acting we have had the pleasure of witnessing for a long time. Tonight Mr. and Mrs. Conway appear in "Reg Wellington."

WOOD'S THEATER.—The new play of the "Organ Grinder" drew another full house at Wood's last night, and all were highly pleased with the piece. The bill for to-night consists of "Old Phil's Birthday" and the "Bonnie Fish Wife," Miss Macarthy and Mr. Vincent appearing in both pieces.

We commence the publication this morning of the decisions in the Court of Appeals. The court met on Tuesday and the decisions are furnished, in all cases determined, to its adjournment yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday officer Bligh arrested a man by the name of John Carico, a well known thief. He will be presented to Judge Johnson this morning as a suspected felon.

A satin sash, embroidered with white silk, was lost in floral Hall, while on exhibition. A liberal reward will be paid for it if left at the Democrat office.

W. H. Ehrlich, the well-known news dealer at the corner of Third and Main, has our thanks for Cincinnati papers in advance of the mail.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Maj. D. S. Stanley and staff arrived in our city last night. They are staying at the Galt House.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE BRIDGE ON THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD AT NOLIN.—Yesterday about noon Quartermaster-General Melts, who was a passenger on the train from this city, telegraphed to Gen. Boyle that the rebels had made a raid on the Nashville railroad and burned the bridge at Nolin. The train going down was stopped this side of Nolin and informed that guerrillas were on the road. The train from Nashville arrived last night but a few hours behind time, and from passengers who came up on it we learn that the bridge at Nolin was fired either by guerrillas or rebel sympathizers living along the road, and that when the train came up the structure was on fire. The train was immediately stopped, and by the exertions of those on board the bridge was saved. The engine passed over the bridge first to see that it was safe. It then went back, got the train and all came over safely. The report of the burning of Bacon-creek bridge was a hoax. The telegraph wires were cut on Friday night, no doubt by the same party who attempted to burn the bridge. It is to be hoped that the persons who fired the bridge will be apprehended and brought to justice.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED AT CUMBERLAND GAP.—Yesterday morning a train arrived from Frankfort, containing eleven hundred and sixty-two rebel prisoners, a part of those captured at Cumberland Gap by Gen. Burnside at the time of the surrender of that place. The prisoners were all young men, none of them appearing to be over 35 years of age. They were a very common looking set of fellows, and were dressed in every costume conceivable. Upon their arrival here, Major Fitch, with a strong guard, immediately took them in charge, and started across the river with them en route to Camp Douglas, where they will be confined until sent forward for exchange. We understand that the balance, nearly 1,300 in number, will arrive to day, and be sent forward to Camp Douglas. We are informed that the entire number captured was a little over 2,400 men, including officers.

The prisoners arrived represented four regiments from Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

BANISHED FOR DISLOYALTY.—On Monday evening the steamer City of Alton left St. Louis for Memphis, having on board the following named persons: Thomas Cravens, W. A. Ryan, J. H. B. Renfrew, James S. Criswell, Logan H. Ballow, Belden Hutchinson, V. P. Carney, T. S. Winifred, G. Barnes, J. Harbison, J. R. Jeffries, J. Hall, J. F. Dempster, L. C. Thurston, T. Cole, D. Wells, W. Burden, D. Kennedy, P. McMillen, D. E. Davis and C. G. Hyde, all citizens of Missouri who were banished from their homes to Dixie on various charges of disloyalty. They were under charge of the First Missouri, with orders to report to Gen. Huribut at Memphis. The following ladies accompanied the party to join their husbands and friends now in the South: Mrs. A. F. Ferguson, Miss Sally Ferguson, Miss J. Ferguson, Mrs. Georgia Kane, Mrs. Bettie Jones, Mrs. Lucy Jones, Mrs. Hannah Dunkin, Mrs. Mary Lawson, Mrs. Eliza Turmer.

THE TROTTING STALLION, EDWARD EVERETT.—This celebrated stallion is one of the most beautiful square trotters we have ever seen upon the track. He is a model in harness, and bears a pedigree that will command the attention of breeders throughout the State. At the recent State Fair he took the first premium in the harness ring. In point of speed, style and endurance there are very few horses in the country that can compete with Edward Everett. He may be seen upon the farm of Mr. Joseph B. Parks, near Gilman's Point, five miles from the city, on the Shelbyville turnpike.

THE TROTTING STALLION, EDWARD EVERETT.—This celebrated stallion is one of the most beautiful square trotters we have ever seen upon the track. He is a model in harness, and bears a pedigree that will command the attention of breeders throughout the State. At the recent State Fair he took the first premium in the harness ring. In point of speed, style and endurance there are very few horses in the country that can compete with Edward Everett. He may be seen upon the farm of Mr. Joseph B. Parks, near Gilman's Point, five miles from the city, on the Shelbyville turnpike.

EMPRESS, SCOPER, GOLD LEAF, BURNETT'S TWIST and INDIAN QUEEN TOBACCO sold at McGill's.

EMPRESS, SCOPER, GOLD LEAF, BURNETT'S TWIST and INDIAN QUEEN TOBACCO sold at McGill's.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BACHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE IS THE BEST in the World. The only Hair-dye, True and Natural, that can be had in this country—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM BACHELOR, all others are not. Price, 25cts. a box. FACTORY, 18 BARCLAY, N. Y.

BACHELOR'S NEW Toilet Cream for Dressing Hair. 18 d.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Inconstancy, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, acteduated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable and useful article—should apply to him, by return mail (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN R. OUDEN, 50 No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

DRUGS OF THE NEWEST, SPECIAL, TURNER AND CO., ST. LOUIS.—New and valuable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DA. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and down.

